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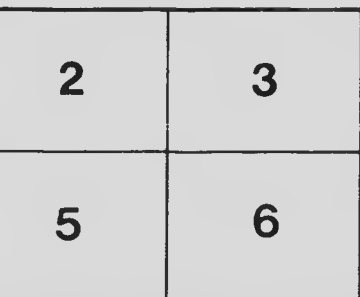
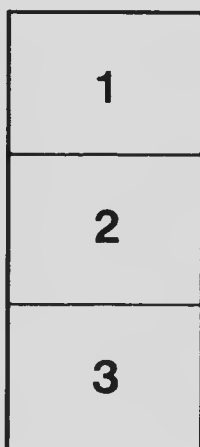
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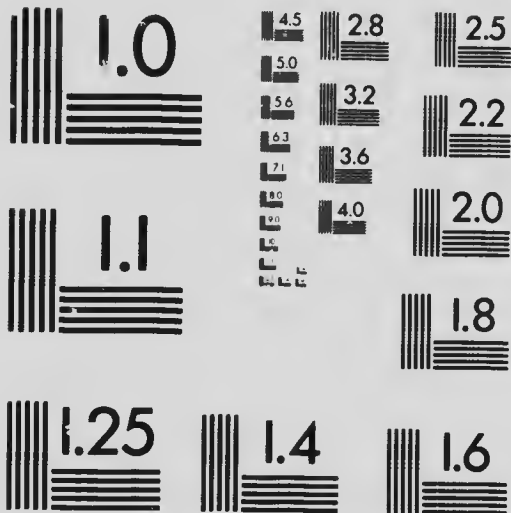
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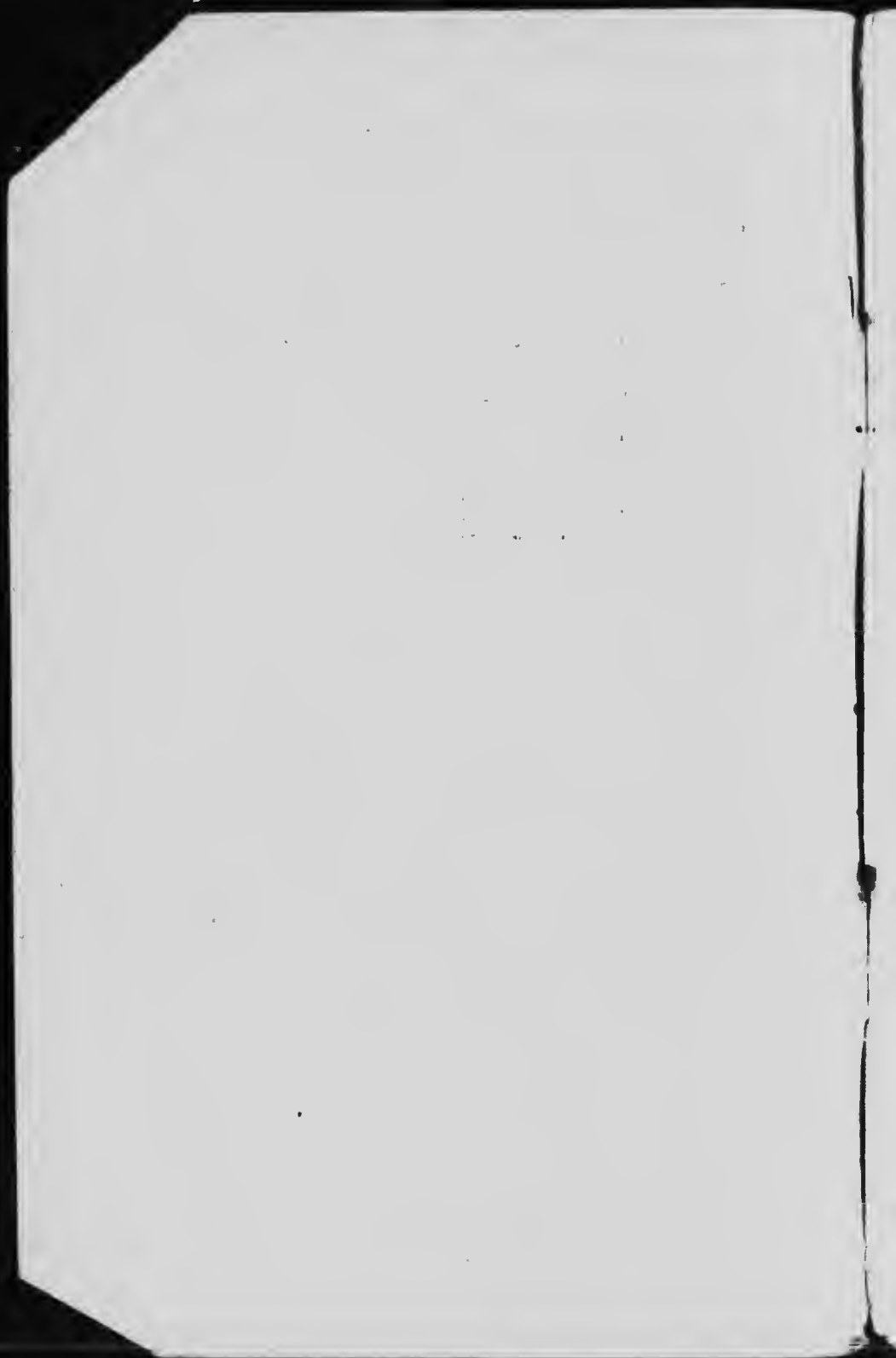
(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)

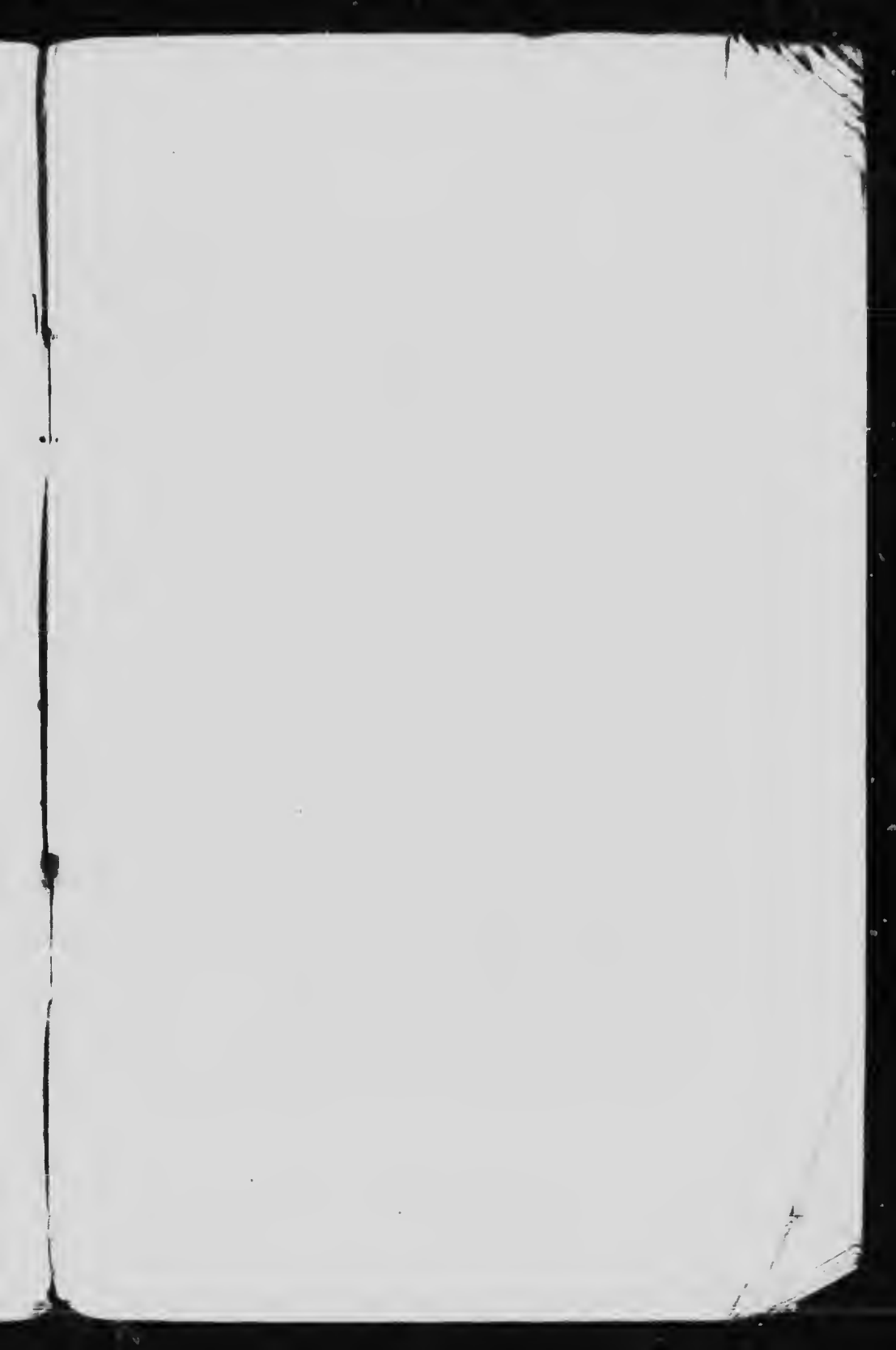


Story of....

**Good Samaritan
Hospital** ❧ ❧ ❧

Chicacole, India.







Miss de S

HOSPITAL STAFF AND GROUP

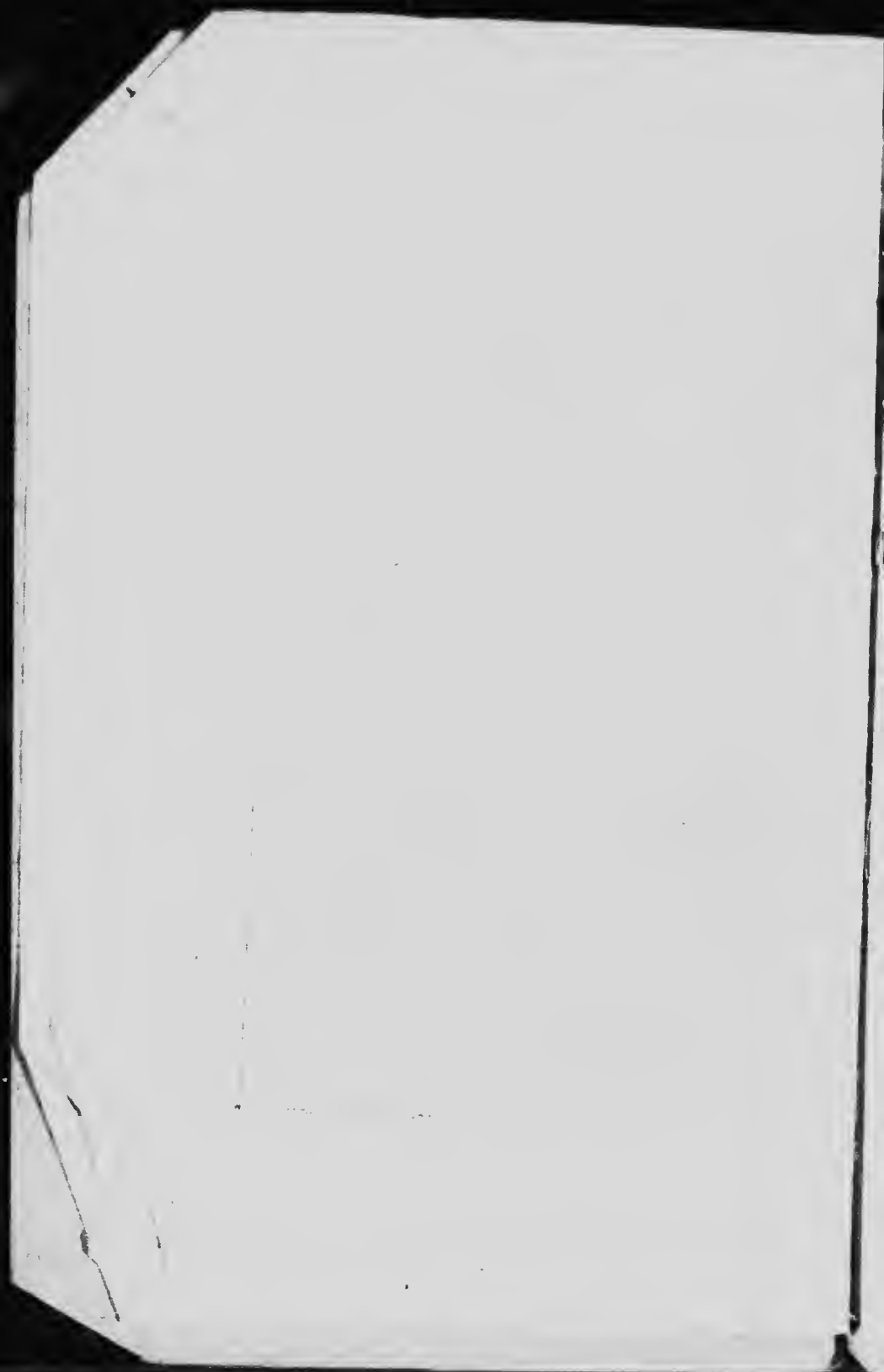
Julia,
Midwife and Nurse.

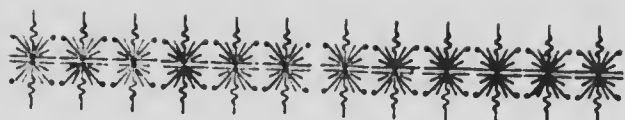
Prescription
Compounder.



Miss de Silva, Physician. Miss M. Clark, Missionary.

GROUP OF PATIENTS, CHICACOLE.





Story of....

**Good Samaritan
Hospital** ❧ ❧ ❧

Chicacole, India.



DURING the nine months ending April 30th, 1901, the total number of patients treated at the Good Samaritan Hospital was 2,403; while the total number of treatments was 8,130. About two-thirds of these were from the various castes, 250 from Moham-medans and the balance from outcastes. Several in-patients have been received and 51 operations have been performed.

The population of four of our mission fields is twelve hundred thousand (1,200,000), and this is the only Hospital especially for women and children for all this great host. So, from long distances, patients are coming to the Good Samaritan Hospital at Chicacole.

Aug 1901



When I went to Chicacole as a single lady missionary, in the spring of 1880, to take charge of the work laid down by Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, there was quite a large boarding school of boys and girls. The girls' house was located on one end of the compound, around which there was no wall, and consequently was open to the public on every side. Any missionary would know how impossible it was to guard native girls under these circumstances. Adjoining our compound on the girls' side was a piece of land, on which was situated a vacant house, once used by Europeans, but then owned by natives. This house was often a rendezvous for men of the baser sort, and many days and nights of anxiety, heartache and tears, were mine, because of its relation to my girls. As a protective measure I resolved that this place

Should Be Purchased

by the mission, and instituted enquiries as to the ownership, and had

the records in the registration office examined for titles. There were a number of heirs, and these would not agree as to a selling price, and my successor at Chicacole found and left after five years, this matter in this very unsatisfactory state.

Trouble with our girls never ceased, but decreased, and when in 1887 Mr. Archibald and I took charge of the field, there was ample demand for renewed endeavor to secure this property, but the number of heirs was still unworkably large.

As the years passed by, there was talk of the government purchasing the property, and converting the house into what is known in India as a travellers' bungalow. This meant that at any time of day or night travellers, with their native servants, might arrive and perhaps spend days, within easy talking distance of our girls. Again the town council thought of buying it for school purposes, and this was even worse for us than for the contemplated government project. Both of these parties had power in their hands, which we had not, and had ways and means of disposing of

the heirs which were not within our reach, and we often prayed that God would save us from this calamity, for that it would be and nothing less. A good wall had been put around our compound, but a height of four feet is not a serious obstacle in this country or that. Mr. Archibald has spent days talking with the heirs, and time and again we would think a bargain was about completed, when some new difficulty would arise. Here it was that

The Famine of 1896

found us, and as the history of the hospital is closely connected with this gaunt spectre, we will look for a moment at the causes of these oft-recurring calamities. In India we have two prevailing winds, one blowing from the south-west, the other from the north-east. During the spring months the former blows up over the Indian Ocean, and assisted by constant and excessive evaporation, is supposed to bring on its wings, about the middle of June, heavy clouds of rain which are poured out over the thirsty land. These winds blow every year, but every year they do

not bring the longed-for rain, though the same sun shines in the blue sky upon the blue waters below, and as far as we can see conditions for evaporation are as good one year as another. As rice, the principal grain, in our part of the country, requires wet cultivation, and must be sown on standing water and transplanted into fields that have been flooded by rains or irrigation, it is plain that if the rains fail the grain cannot be grown.

The government may dig tanks or set in order large irrigation works, as it does all over the land, but if the rains do not come the tanks remain empty, and the irrigation works idle. He who holds the treasures of the snow and the rain must send them, or we watch for them in vain, and as vainly do the idolators sacrifice to, and cry unto their idols, which cannot do good, neither is it in them to do evil. And here let me offer

Some Small Tribute

to the government servant, the white man, who stands at his post with a grim determination to do his duty.

In such stress as this my admiration for these men is almost unbounded. The soldier goes to battle encouraged and enthused by the pomp and parade of war, but another sort of man is required to live alone in one of these isolated Indian towns, who, without any demonstration, will stand steadily to his work, often till he falls where he stood, and another steps in and takes up duty where he laid it down, almost without public comment, other than the bare notices of the fact. And in just this way has many a young man from Great Britain slipped out of life.

When the dark cloud of famine settled heavily over our part of the country the necessity to sell this much-talked-of property pressed upon the owners, and within a short time two or three of the heirs were removed by death, and the others, men and women, were finally brought to a decision, and the land with the vacant house became the property of our mission, for which we were deeply thankful to God, who all through these years had not left us to watch alone. We had not decided to what

Use the Place Should Be Put

our first thought being one of prohibition, which had to do with the well-being of our work. As the main building was by this time in a dangerous state, the municipal council very properly forbade its being used.

When it was known at home that many on their mission field were starving to death, liberal contributions were made to the famine fund, and on the field a committee was appointed to plan for the best disbursement of these monies. As it is wiser to provide work for people than simply to feed them, it was decided to undertake the repair of these buildings, and for months many people were kept alive in this way.

In the early days of our mission we had not felt ready for medical work, but that time had passed away, and we often wished that we could assist the many women and children whose circumstances so largely excluded them from all the benefits of medical treatment. No thought of early realization had dawned upon us yet, though about this time we had a

Christian woman, who was not adapted for direct Bible work among the women, so we sent her away to Miss DePrazer, where

She Was Duly Trained

as a native nurse. She was away during this famine, and we took care of her three children at Chicacole during her absence.

In 1897 the repeated failure of the June rains removed all hope for another year, and we had two relief works at Chicacole, this building and our present reading room, which was built new from the foundations. Also one in Tekkali, thirty-three miles away, where Mr. Archibald was getting underway the establishment of a new mission station.

In June of '98, when the land was baked and barren, when many had perished and the hearts of others failed them for fear the life-giving rain came, but no crops could be harvested till December. At this juncture, when every white government official in the country—and there were only a few of them—and every missionary had been working at the high-

est pressure for months, when every nerve had been stretched, it seemed, to its utmost tension, two of these young men fell sick about the same time. Both of them were assistants to the collector. The headquarters of one was at Chicacole, that of the other at Berham-pore, one hundred miles distant. We feared for the one in our town,

Alone With His Native Servants

so Mr. Archibald asked him to come to our house, where he could be looked after better, which invitation, after some demurring, he accepted. He was very ill, and weeks later, on the day that he was feebly able to remove to his own house, his brother officer in the other town passed away. While in our house the gentleman knew that not only was he being ministered to, but that a good number of natives were receiving similar attention, and repeatedly he said, "You should have a hospital," and later on he said, "I will help you with a hospital," going on to say, "Could you not use this building you are repairing?" When he was able to walk that short dis-

tance, we all went over and decided that these buildings would serve this new purpose, and thereafter all work thereon was done with this in view. When communicated with our board said, "We cannot assume further financial responsibilities," while the W. B. M. U. said, "We are able and willing to help," and just about this time our native woman, Julia, returned with her certificate as a trained nurse, though this means something much more limited than a nurse's training over here. So within a few days matters so came to a climax that, without previous arrangement or planning in this direction, we had

A Modest Hospital

with its first equipment of medicines and a native nurse in view. Will you readers say whether or not God had been working when we knew it not? We did not quite see where all the money for upkeep and necessary enlargement was to come from, but we felt it was of the Lord, so even if we did not see all the way through, it was ours to go on and trust for light, as it was needed. We decided

to put all we could spare from our own salary into this department, and began to look for a lady to take charge of the hospital, to which Miss Wright gave the name

"Good Samaritan."

In June of '99 the hospital was opened, but in July Mr. Archibald's health failed so seriously that we were suddenly obliged to start for Canada. Insuperable obstacles came in the way, and for a time the hospital was closed, but was re-opened in August of 1900 under the efficient management of Miss Florence D'Silva, and has since been accomplishing a most satisfactory work, as manifested by the circular recently published. When Mr. Archibald and I were

Obliged to Leave India

we realized that our salary could not be depended upon, and that some more secure financial basis must be assured to this work or it might fail at any time. And it was then that the plan of an endowment presented itself, and we wish to raise at least \$10,000 for this purpose.

There are no chemists or drug stores outside of the large cities, such as Madras and Calcutta, so we indent from time to time for supplies of medicine and keep them in the hospital, so that we have a dispensary as well.

The patients come to one room, where Miss D'Silva examines and writes their prescriptions, which they take to the compounder in another room and have them filled. We have wards for those who must remain in hospital for any length of time, and about twenty-five dollars a year are required to sustain one of these beds.

Two friends have given pledges for five hundred dollars each, the annual interest of which in each case will go to maintain a patient, in one of these wards. This is what we mean by endowing a bed.

Of the \$10,000 referred to above, we now have about \$4,000 in cash and in pledges. Of this amount \$1,036.10 is from New Brunswick, and \$91 from Prince Edward Island.

During the next three months we could probably raise the balance, but we leave St. John for India October

20th and trust that friends interested in this great work will send in the balance to Dr. J. W. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer of the Foreign Mission Board (St. John. N. B.,) by which body it will be most carefully invested.

CAROLYN H. ARCHIBALD,
I. CHIPMAN ARCHIBALD.

Halifax, October 9th, 1901.

The Endowment Fund Record

Record of cash and pledges toward the endowment of the Good Samaritan hospital, Chicacole, India, from Nova Scotia contributors:

C. E. Young, Falmouth	\$500.00
Mrs. C. E. Young, Falmouth.....	2.00
Mrs. May S. Freeman, Wolfville.	250.00
J. Howard Barss, Wolfville	500.00
W. C. Archibald, Wolfville	200.00
E. N. Archibald, Wolfville	100.00
G. E. DeWitt, M. D., Wolfville....	10.00
Miss Maggie Barss, Wolfville....	50.00
Dr. Thos. Trotter, Wolfville.....	30.00
Dr. A. C. Chute, Wolfville.....	25.00
Colin W. Roscoe, Wolfville.....	10.00
Captain S. R. and Mrs. Giffin,....	
Isaac's Harbor	6.00
Mrs. C. H. Harrington, Sydney....	5.00
Miss Sadle Harrington, Sydney....	2.00
Timothy Phillips, Glace Bay.....	5.00
Mrs. Theodore Martell, Glace Bay..	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McPherson,	
Port Hawkesbury	1.50
Mrs. A. C. Paint, Port Hawkesbury	5.00
Edward Dorlay	5.00

Miss Grant, North Sydney,	5.00
Mrs. Parker,	5.00
Miss Longmaid	5.00
A. J. McKenna, M. D. Wolfville..	10.00
C. R. Burgess, Wolfville	20.00
Mrs. M. S. DeBlais.....	5.00
A. W. Sawyer, D. D., Wolfville....	5.00
A. D. Elderkin, Wolfville.....	5.00
T. A. Higgins, D. D., Wolfville....	5.00
Mrs. L. C. Hutchison, Wolfville..	2.00
G. M. Peck and wife, Wolfville....	10.00
Mrs. W. C. Archibald, Wolfville....	2.00
J. Elliot Smith, Wolfville	5.00
G. W. Borden, Wolfville.....	5.00
Mrs. M. A. Ellis, Wolfville.....	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Chipman, Wolfville	25.00
Geo. S. Holmes, Hantsport.....	1.00
D. F. Faulkner, Hantsport.....	1.00
A. L. Fielden, Hantsport.....	1.00
J. B. North, Hantsport.....	20.00
Mrs. J. T. North, Hantsport.....	5.00
Eunice J. Shand, Windsor.....	5.00
Edith A. Shand, Windsor.....	1.00
Muriel A. Shand, Windsor.....	1.00
Edgar D. Shand, Windsor.....	50.00
Herbert Shand, Windsor.. ..	1.00
Henry Dimock, Windsor	50.00
F. A. Shand, Windsor.....	5.00
A. P. Shand, Windsor.....	25.00
Mrs. Wesley Dimock, Windsor....	5.00
Louis E. Dimock, Windsor.....	50.00
J. Riley, Windsor	3.00
Mrs. G. P. Payzant, Windsor.....	25.00
Rufus Curry, Windsor	15.00
S. B. Kempton, D. D., Dartmouth	2.50
E. J. Hermon, Dartmouth	2.00
Mrs. I. Dauphinee, St. Margaret's Bay	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Emery Carr, Upper Stewiacke	10.00
Allan Johnson, Upper Stewiacke..	1.00

Jas. C. Johnson, Uper Stewiacke..	1.00
M. S. Cox, Upper Stewiacke	50.00
Mrs. J. E. Dickie, Up. Stewiacke..	5.00
Abram Newcomb, Up. Stewiacke..	1.00
Percy Bentley, Upper Stewiacke...	1.75
Miss Rachel Upham, Upper Stewi- acke	1.00
W. Graham, Halifax	5.00
Bertie Leslie, Halifax50
Mrs. Sophia H. Grono, Halifax....	50
First Baptist church, Halifax.....	15.00
Robie street Methodist church, Halifax....	5.00
Mrs. Wilson, Halifax..	5.00
Mrs. Allison Smith, Halifax	60.00
Jas. H. Austen, Halifax.....	2.00
Miss L. Blackadar, Halifax.....	1.00
Mrs. Robert Croucher	25.00
W. N. Wickwire	15.00
W. C. Silver	5.00
Mrs. M. Smith	10.00
Miss F. M. Smith	1.00
T. R. Gue....	5.00
S. W. Wilson	10.00
S. M. Brookfield	10.00
R. P. Proctor	5.00
C. W. Outhit	2.00
Mrs. James Allen50
Arthur N. Whitman	10.00
Miss Isabel Hamilton	5.00
Charles Reeves, Port Hawkesbury.	1.00
Miss Bertha E. Foster, Nictaux Falls	1.00
Mrs. Parker, River Hebert.....	5.00
Pastor J. G. Belyea, Westchester...	10.00
A Friend	5.00
Collection Baptist church, Upper Stewiacke	2.93
Mrs. Sophia Grono, Halifax.....	50
Mrs. M. Ainslie, Halifax.....	2.00
William Davies, Halifax	5.00
N. B. Smith, Halifax.	20.00
J. C. Dumaresq, Halifax.....	20.00
W. H. Hamilton, Halifax.....	5.00

